

INTIMATIONS

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL KOWLOON.

SCHOOL will Re-open on TUESDAY, September 18th at 9 A.M.
Boarders return in the afternoon of 17th.
Hongkong, Sept. 11, 1917. 2094

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL KOWLOON.

Professor Dungenberg will give PIANO/TELE LESSONS at the School once a week during Term.
All enquiries about arrangements, for pupils of the School or others, to be addressed to the Head Mistress.
Hongkong, Sept. 11, 1917. 2095

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

"THE MICHAELMAS TERM" begins SATURDAY, September 16th.
Students seeking admission should call upon the Warden on FRIDAY, 14th instant, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M.
Hongkong, Sept. 11, 1917. 2096

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN with experience as TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER required by Shipping Firm. State previous experience and salary required.
Apply— Box 450.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, August 7, 1917. 1997

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$2.50 per share payable to all Shareholders on the Company's Register at 30th September, 1917, may be obtained at the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on and after the 8th October, 1917.

Notice is further given that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 6th October, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, Sept. 10, 1917. 2091

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

(Incorporated in England)

UNREDEEMED BANK NOTES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 25th September, 1917, at Noon.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment in writing from the BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

A. R. LOWE,
Liquidator.

Chartered Bank Building.
Hongkong, August 17, 1917. 2040

Don't Worry!
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FLEAS
MOTHS
BEETLES

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TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation Free

THE CHINA MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1917.



The Cigarette with the Pedigree

The "THREE CASTLES" Virginia Cigarettes

KING HENRY VII

King Henry the Seventh belongs the honour of being one of the first to encourage the exploration of unknown lands, for in 1497 he gave a Commission to Cabot and his sons; this enterprise of the Crown associated Bristol with the discovery of the Mainland of America. The House of Wills was early to recognise that it mattered little how well cigarettes were made unless also they reached the far away corners of the world in perfect condition—the use of the patent air-tight tin and the tinfoil wrappers constitutes the crowning act in the manufacture and distribution of their Products. By these means the "Three Castles" Cigarettes come to you unimpaired by the action of any Climate however deleterious.

"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the 'THREE CASTLES' The Virginians"

W.D. & H.O. WILLS, Bristol & London, England.



CAN YOU LOVE YOUR ENEMIES?

AMERICAN COMMENT ON AN ENGLISH CONTROVERSY.

Trying days are these for the divines of all nations, and especially for those who hold to the Christian doctrine of loving your enemies. The New York "Tribune," which mildly insinuates its sympathies with such while pointing their feeble efforts, sees that the Germans are in a somewhat better state as their difficulties are made "inconsiderable" for them. From the beginning it has been seen that their leaders have "made it plain, that Germany was not on the same footing with ordinary nations and could not therefore be governed by the common standards of conduct." If they hated it was with a "German hate," if they committed murder it was in a divine cause. Even in their excursions against helpless civilians the airmen were blessed, for were not the Zeppelins formally promoted to the celestial hierarchy, a "little below the seraphim?" But in other countries, so it is observed, the compromise is not so easily worked, and—

The inability of the clergy to adapt their doctrine to the demand for reprisals has of late been a cause of offense to many hot-headed and revengeful people in England. The Archbishop of Canterbury himself expressed open disapproval of the project, and since he set the example, some minor prelates and many priests of the Church of England have been signing petitions against it. The effect on those who hold the opposite view has been most unfortunate. Let the bishops stick to their beliefs," cries the Duke of Argyll in a towering rage, and, indeed, he finds not a few who agree with him in wishing for the old Tudor days when bishops "were but dumb dogs."

But not all laymen agree with the duke. Some are seriously alarmed at the growing dialike displayed on all sides against the Germans, whom they ought as good Christians to love, even though they be obliged to kill them. This Lord High Cecil at a recent meeting of the House of Laymen of the Province of Canterbury warned his fellow churchmen that, whatever any one might say, they "were not entitled to hate Germans, but, on the contrary, were bound to love them and to defeat them in this war for the good of the whole of Christendom."

It was a hard doctrine, and it is greatly to be feared that some of his hearers found it beyond their powers.

But what has enraged the revengeful above all else of late is the attempt of the Lower House of Canterbury Convocation to abolish Psalm 58 from the "Prayer-Book." It is singular that imprecations which have been elicited cheerfully for hundreds of years should suddenly prove distasteful to-day, but so it seems to be, for in answer to one who defends the

psalm the Archdeacon of Gloucester asks plaintively:—Does he really wish to see the teeth of the ungodly broken in their mouths? There is no doubt that many will answer cheerfully that they do, and that when they pray in church on Sundays for victory the breaking of teeth and the smiting of jaw-bones are among the very least of the evils implied. They will even go so far with the Psalmist as to rejoice at the sight of vengeance, and the Duke of Argyll for one would doubtless be willing even to wash his footsteps in the blood of the ungodly. The bishops and archdeacons do not seem as yet to have made many notable converts.

A BOY OR A PRODIGY?

THE BUSINESS MAN'S DEMAND.

"Wanted, a boy, aged 14 to 16, as clerk in a large business firm. He must have wit, energy, self-reliance, thoroughness, and initiative, spell correctly, write a good business hand, be proficient in business arithmetic, acquainted with geography and history, obedient, well-mannered, and have a high sense of honour. He must be untiring in his work, never look at the clock, and take an interest in his work outside business hours. Salary 10s. 6d. per week, 9 to 6, after which attendance at evening classes will be expected."

"This is the prodigy," writes a medical correspondent, "that, judged by the London County Council education report given in *The Daily Mail*, the business man of London expects the London County Council school to turn out by the ten thousand every year. They must have forgotten their own deficiencies at 14. They cannot get these prodigies for several reasons."

First, at this early age, a boy's intelligence is still in the bud. Secondly, this is the age of rapid growth, when a boy requires abundance of nourishing food, and he can not get it with his small salary. Thirdly, a boy of this age cannot possibly concentrate his mind on work for eight or nine hours a day, much less continue to think of it outside working hours.

Moreover, a growing boy needs long sleep in healthy surroundings which few London boys enjoy. Hence they are not as fresh as they might be when they come to work, and, for want of a substantial meal during the day, they are weak and tired before it is over. The only remedy is to keep boys and girls longer at school, to improve the conditions in which they live, shorten the working day, and supply them with plenty of food. I think all medical men will agree with these views.

Do you find your breath bad in the morning, a bad taste in the mouth, a coated tongue? Are you constipated, mentally sluggish, dizzy, bilious? If so try

ARE THESE YOUR SYMPTOMS?

Do you find your breath bad in the morning, a bad taste in the mouth, a coated tongue? Are you constipated, mentally sluggish, dizzy, bilious? If so try

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. Cures any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS.

They act with prompt efficiency as gently as sugar. Of chemists, or post free, from the firm, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Southview Road, Shanghai.

PEACE ZEPPELINS.

A GERMAN DREAM.

The Daily Review (Tagliche Rundschau) publishes the full scheme of the Central European International Aerial Traffic Company as presented to all the Federal States and the Austrian, Turkish, and Bulgarian Governments. In view of the extreme probability of this scheme being adopted wholly or in part the Federal Council will at its next meeting discuss a new federal law governing aerial traffic.

It should be understood that it is not the details of the scheme which are being considered but questions arising from the introduction of aerial lines. These include the question whether the State shall leave control to private capital or shall itself subsidise the company, the aerial transport of imperial mails, the control of passenger traffic by special police, arrangements for Customs inspections, leading stages, and Zeppelin sheds.

According to the Review the company's scheme provides for three main routes, five side routes, eight feeding routes, three cross routes, and one grand circle route—Mulhouse, Luxembourg, Aix-la-Chapelle, Wilhelmshafen, Kiel, Stralsund, Danzig, Memel, Cracow, Czarnowicz, Brasso, Flum, Trieste, Innsbruck, Zurich, Mulhouse. The main routes are:

(1) Hamburg, Berlin, Vienna; (2) Strassburg, Karlsruhe, Stuttgart, Munich, Vienna; and (3) Berlin, Dresden, Prague, and Vienna. After Vienna all three run via Budapest to Constantinople.

The five side routes all run to Berlin, and the eight feeders to various pick up stations on the main routes. The scheme provides for stopping stations about every 150 miles and an average speed of about 60 miles an hour.

The service will be carried out largely by Zeppelins discharged from military and naval service after the war.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough," but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. Cures any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS.

They act with prompt efficiency as gently as sugar. Of chemists, or post free, from the firm, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Southview Road, Shanghai.

INTIMATIONS

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The Signature.

To distinguish the original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce from the many imitations, see that the signature of LEA & PERRINS appears in White across the Red label on every bottle.

No other sauce has such an exquisitely delicate flavour, or such a reputation among discriminating people in every part of the world.

Lea & Perrins

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COMMERCIAL FORMS ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES
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PAMPHLETS INVITATION CARDS

BOOKBINDING.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG
Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition Engineering Firm, and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

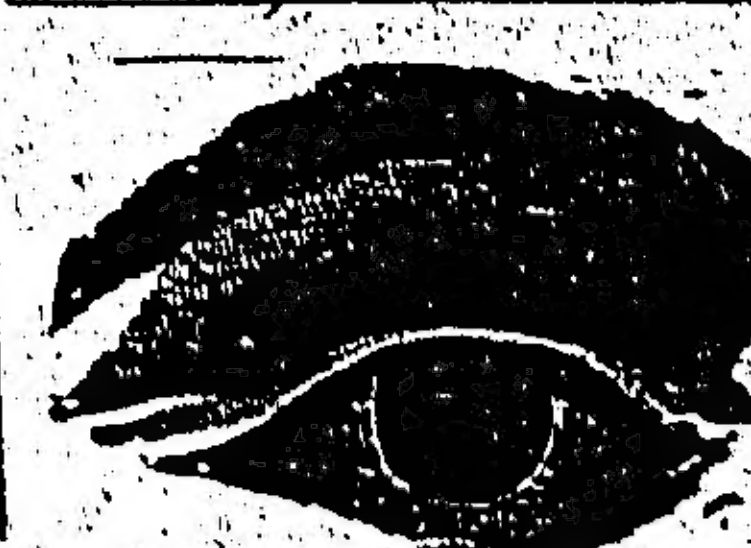
ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIRS.
Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
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THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH IN FEET	BREADTH IN FEET	DEPTH IN FEET	WATERWAY IN FEET	WATERWAY IN FEET
DOCK NO. 1	100	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 2	100	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 3	100	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 4	100	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 5	100	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 6	100	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 7	100	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 8	100	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 9	100	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 10	100	10	10	10	10

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON
TELEPHONE: 1111
FACSIMILE: 1111
CABLE ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG
Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition Engineering Firm, and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

CLARK & Co.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
100, BLOSSOM CHATEL RD.
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HONGKONG & MANILA.

MITSUBISHI COSHI KWAISHA

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For Particulars, apply to
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Manager,
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Established A.D. 1899.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HAND
WARE MERCHANDISE. Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and
Foundry Castings. General Store
keepers and Shipbuilders. No. 25, St.
St. John's Lane, London, E.C. 4.
(Central Market) Telephone No. 515.
Hongkong September 4, 1915.

SINGON & CO.

Established A.D. 1899.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HAND
WARE MERCHANDISE. Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and
Foundry Castings. General Store
keepers and Shipbuilders. No. 25, St.
St. John's Lane, London, E.C. 4.
(Central Market) Telephone No. 515.
Hongkong September 4, 1915.

A PATRIOTIC CALL.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROSPECTUS

Inviting public subscription for 85,000 shares at par (\$10 each), upon an increase of the Capital of the Company.

It is desired that a resolution for that purpose has been passed, to increase the Capital of the Company to \$3,000,000 by the issue of new shares, for the purpose of extending the business which is firmly believed will, if so extended, not only prove exceedingly profitable to all interested in the Company, but will also supply a want to local concerns.

The Capital of the Company is now \$1,000,000 of which only \$71,080 has been paid up and, on this the Company last year made a net profit of \$19,817 and paid a dividend of 10 per cent. at the end of the present financial year. It is anticipated that doubling the Capital will at least treble the profit; and, should this anticipation be realized, the Company could pay at least a steady Twenty per cent.

Steel Castings are needed for numerous purposes by all Railway contractors, Engineering and Dock Companies, everywhere in China, and by many small manufacturers. At present a large portion of the Steel products which this Company is able to manufacture is obtained from abroad—at probably great expense—in consequence of the very limited capacity of this Company to carry out orders received. With an increased Capital, enabling more furnaces to be erected, and more labour employed, this Company would then be in a position to supply most of, if not all, the needs for steel castings in this part of the world; for, with the experience now acquired by the General Managers, and by their present head workmen, there should be no difficulty whatsoever in most satisfactorily fulfilling such requirements.

It is much desired that sufficient additional capital be subscribed, beyond that which is required for the further development of the Steel Casting department, in order to enable a plant to be obtained, and set up, for the purpose of rolling Steel Ingots into material for Engineering, Dock, and Building requirements; for which material there is now a great demand.

It is therefore trusted that many persons in the Colony will be found ready to subscribe towards the increased capital desired, both for their own benefit, and for that of the community generally.

The General Managers are ready and willing to enter into any reasonable agreement desired by the Company to continue their services for a lengthy period. Also, if desired by the Company, they are fully prepared to transfer the control to a Board of Directors, comprised of such persons who are in a position to introduce business, as the Company thinks advisable.

The minimum subscription for the new shares now offered to the public, upon which the General Managers may proceed to allotment, is \$200,000.

M. C. BERNARD BROWN of the firm of Messrs. LINSZAD & DAVIS, Hongkong, is the Auditor of the Company.

A copy of this prospectus has been duly filed for registration with the Registrar of Companies.

Application for shares should be made to the Company's Bankers, or the office of the General Managers, where forms will be supplied.

GORDON & CO.,
General Managers.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1917.

REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1916-17.

Report presented to the Shareholders at the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting held at the Office of the General Managers, on Wednesday, the 6th August, 1917, at 11.30 o'clock a.m.

The General Managers have now the pleasure to submit their annual report and statement of the Company's accounts made up to 31st May, 1917.

The net profit for the year ended 31st May, 1917, after allowing for interest on the Reserve Fund and writing off depreciation on Company's Plant, Machinery, Launches and Stock is \$19,817.58. This amount together with the sum of \$18,548.65 undistributed profit brought forward from last year makes an available balance of \$38,366.23 which is resolved to appropriate as follows:—To place to Reserve Fund \$10,000.00. To pay a dividend of \$1.00 per share \$7,908.00. To carry forward to credit of next year's account \$20,458.23.

Dr. BALANCE SHEET AT 31st MAY, 1917.		Cr.	
LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
NEARLY CAPITAL		Machinery, Melting Furnaces, Foundry Plant and Tools including Amalgamating and Refining Plant, and also all rights to secret processes as per last account	\$ 33,564.12
Authorized 100,000 shares at \$10 each	\$1,000,000	Less solid, etc.	\$ 111.25
Issued 7,908 shares at \$10 each	79,080	Less Depreciation	\$ 6,257.75
MORTGAGE ACCOUNT	1,000	Less Depreciation during the year	\$ 77,419.13
STOCKY CREDITORS including General Managers	20,750	Value of 2 Launches as per last account	\$ 4,000.00
Profit and Loss Account		Less Depreciation	\$ 600.00
Balance as per last account	\$18,548.65	Office Furniture and Fixtures including valuable drawings as per last account	\$10.00
Profit for the year	19,817.58	Less Depreciation	\$ 10.00
		Stock in trade	\$ 27,640.70
		Less Depreciation	\$ 700.00
		Work in Progress	\$ 2,550.00
		Accounts Receivable	\$ 15,874.25
		Cash at Bank and in hand	\$ 7,420.70
			\$ 143,502.57

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.
For the year ending 31st May, 1917.

To		By	
To Interest Account	\$ 462.00	By Balance Working Account	\$ 38,366.23
Auditors Fee	20.00		
Depreciation on Plant, Stock, etc.	7,548.65		
Writing off old Machinery	80.23		
Profit on the year	19,817.58		
	\$ 28,117.79		\$ 28,117.79

GORDON & CO.,
General Managers.

I report that I have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers of the Company and have found it to be in accordance therewith.

I have received all the information and explanations I have required. No depreciation has been written off Steel Process Patent Rights which appear in the books at their original cost namely \$21,369.98. Subject to the foregoing observation in my opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given me and as shown by the books of the Company.

C. BERNARD BROWN, A.C.A.,
Auditor.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1917.

The Register for application of Shares will be closed on Thursday, 1st November, 1917, at 3 o'clock.

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

Form of application for Shares.

To the General Managers of
HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.
Gentlemen,

Having paid to the Company's bankers the sum of \$..... being a deposit of \$10 per share for..... shares of \$10 each of the above named Company, I (or we) request you to allot to me (or us)..... shares on the terms of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and I (or we) agree to accept the same or any less number that you may allot to me (or us) and I (or we) authorize you to register me (or us) as the holder (s) of the said shares.

Name in full.....
Address.....
Description.....
Date.....
Signature.....

Receipt for Application Money.

Received this..... day of..... on account of the
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd., from.....
the sum of \$..... being a deposit of
\$10 per share upon..... shares of \$10 each of the
above named Company.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Cashier.

N.B.—This receipt when returned to the applicant must be preserved, and if accompanied by receipt for the amount due on allotment, will be exchanged in due course for a certificate.

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"Te Kwa Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A. 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES & HOUGH" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (on account of the concerned), on

SATURDAY,

the 29th September, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DISINFECTANTS, ANTISEPTICS,
AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

Consisting of—
QUININE in bulk and tablet form, Balsam Peru, Oleum Ricini, Oleum Olivae, Styrax liq. Ung. Acid Boric, Ung. Hydrarg. Ciner, Ung. Zinc, Iodoform, Formaldehyde, Lanolin, Acid Carbolic, Pur. liq. Alumini, Acet. Tinct. Myrrh, Tinct. Opium, Gelatin Capsules, Chloroform, Aether, Spt. Camphor, and a few gross of Medicine bottles, etc., etc.

A number of Tubes of Hypodermic Injections of Morphine, Cocaine, etc., etc., and about 500 Tubes of Salvarsan.

Several cases of medicated Cotton Wool, Bandages, Iodoform Gauze, etc., etc.

N.B.—Several lines of the above drugs are now practically unobtainable owing to the war.

Catalogue will be issued.

On view from Friday the 28th inst. Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 10, 1917.

GENERAL MAUDE'S
DESPATCH.

Lieut.-General Sir Stanley Maude's despatch dealing with the operations carried out against Kut and Baghdad by the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force has just been issued.

It deals with the work done between August 24th, 1916, to March 31st, 1917, a period of seven months, of which the first three and a half were devoted to preparation.

Upon assuming command, General Maude continued the work of re-organization begun by his predecessor, Lieut.-General Sir Percy Lake. The health and training of the troops who had suffered severely from the intense summer heat was improved. Means of communication by rail, road and river over a country difficult at any time and made difficult by both floods and droughts were perfected; and the lines of communications themselves secured against attack.

Reinforcements were accumulated, resources were developed, and reserves of supplies, ammunition and stores were amassed.

By the beginning of December, 1916, movement was begun against the enemy along Kut. The Turks still occupied the same positions on the Tigris front, which he had occupied during the summer. On the left bank they held the hitherto unassailable position which they had strengthened and elaborated.

Kut was protected on the right bank by a system of trenches running from a point on the river 3 miles to the North West and circling beneath it across the Khadiri Bend until cut by the river Hai, two miles below the exit from the Tigris.

This system was continued to the North West. The position gave the attack a good chance of success, and it was decided to secure possession of the Hai, clear all the enemy trenches on the right of the Tigris, while, at the same time, supporting his strength by constant battle at Samarra.

It was clear that he must either give up that position or so weaken his line that a crossing of the Tigris might be easily accomplished further west.

The first movement was successfully accomplished on December 11th. Lieut.-General Cobbe directed the attention of the enemy by a bombardment of the Samarra line, while during the night of the 18th/19th the cavalry and Lieut.

General Marshall's force struck westward to the Hai, surprised the enemy, and cleared both banks of the river up to the Hai bridge-head which was strongly held. By the 18th, Lieut.-General Marshall had fought his way forward until we had won command of the river, upstream of the Khadiri Bend. The operation gave us direct control of the Hai, and enabled us to threaten the enemy's communications west of Samarra, while it safeguarded our own communications and opened out prosperous districts for our own supply.

The enemy still clung to his positions on the right of the Tigris in the Khadiri Bend. Here he menaced our communications on the Hai, and he also had it in his power to inundate portions of our line. The enemy held a strong line in flat, bare country, difficult for attack.

Lieut.-General Cobbe spent the time between January 5th and 19th, clearing the Bend. The preliminary stage involved digging some 25,000 yards of trench under trying conditions—constant rain and exposure to enemy fire, but it was duly carried out. On the 9th the Gurkhas and Mahrattas had fought their way to the river bend on the left after severe hand-to-hand fighting. On the right our troops made steady progress, and a heavy counter-attack got forward under cover of a mist was broken by the resolute resistance of the Mahrattas, a frontier Rifle Regiment and a detachment of Sikh pioneers.

Lieut.-General Marshall's force carried out successful diversions, and it was they were hampered by the mist they forced their way into Hai Town and occupied it for several days. By the 17th our troops were pressing the enemy hard, and by the 19th his position had become so difficult that he voluntarily retired across the Tigris. During these operations the fighting had been severe, mainly hand to hand, but the enemy, in spite of his tenacity, had more than met his match in the dash and resolution of our troops.

While this fighting was in progress Lieut.-General Marshall began his preparations for the reduction of the Hai salient and the extensive trench system which the Turks held astride the Hai river near its junction with the Tigris. On the 25th the enemy's front line of a trench of about 1,800 yards was captured. There was heavy bomb

ing and the Turks made good use of skillfully concealed guns and machine guns. In a series of counter-attacks the enemy was able to recapture his line, but a gallant charge across the open by the Royal Warwicks restored the situation. On the 26th the assault of two Punjabi battalions was a complete success, and in stubborn fighting our hold on both banks of the river was increased. Our cavalry attempted to strike against the enemy's rear via Bedra and Sersan, but the waterlogged ground held them up. On February 1st the Cheshires led an attack which gave us further ground, and on the 3rd, the Devons and a Gurkha Battalion carried two lines of works and held them in spite of counter-attack and artillery fire. That evening the enemy began to retire, and by the morning of the 5th had fallen back to the Liquorice factory and a line East and West across the Dabra Bend.

The Liquorice Factory was dealt with by howitzer fire, and on the 9th the King's Own effected a valuable lodgment in the centre of the enemy's line which enabled us to extend rapidly on both flanks. By the night of the 10th/11th it became known that the enemy had given up his forward positions and had retired to an inner line across the Dabra Bend. On the 15th the final battle for the position was opened by the Royal North Lancashire, and after some dashing fighting by the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the South Wales Borderers, the Buffs and the Dorsets, the enemy was pushed bodily to the Tigris, and by night only held about a mile of works. Two companies of a Gurkha battalion, acting on their own initiative, took these trenches and on the 16th the Dabra Bend was clear of the enemy.

The final action for the capture of Kut now came. Lieut.-General Cobbe who had kept the enemy constantly on the alert at Samarra began a threatening attack on the 22nd. He captured some of the works before him, and was at once subjected to heavy counter-attacks which the Scotsbrigade brilliantly resisted. On the night of the 22nd/23rd the enemy was being made against the river, opposite Kut, and opposite the Liquorice Factory and the Turks were misled into thinking bridging operations were to take place at the point. The point chosen was actually at the South end of the Samarra Bend, West of Kut. Three ferries were set to work before day-break on the 24th. The Norfolk effected a surprise lodgment with the first ferry, but the other ferries carrying Gurkhas were met with a staggering fire, and only with difficulty effected a landing. The Norfolk and Gurkhas held on tenaciously and pushed up stream as bridging operations were commenced. By nightfall a

result of the day's operations, our troops had, by their unconquerable valour and determination, forced a passage across a river in flood, 340 yards wide, in face of strong opposition, and had secured a position 2,000 yards in depth, covering the bridge head. While this crossing was proceeding Lieut.-General Cobbe had secured the third and fourth lines of Samarra, and was working his way with bombs deep into the maze of trenches. On the 24th the fight was resumed, the enemy fighting tenaciously, but the end was certain. General Cobbe carried the Samarra position and the enemy was now in complete retirement.

Lieut.-General Marshall took up the pursuit of the enemy with dash, broke the enemy's line from Samarra and followed vigorously. On the 26th the retreat was rapid, with the cavalry and infantry following on either bank, and the river craft of the Royal Navy pushing up stream in hot pursuit. Much booty and many enemy vessels, including those captured from us, fell into our hands. The pursuit was broken off at Alziyeh 50 miles from Kut and half way to Baghdad, and a pause for re-organization was made while Lieut.-General Cobbe's force closed to the point. On the 6th, movement began again, and an advance made to Laji. Here the Turkish rear-guard was found well entrenched, it was attacked and defeated, and retired during the night.

On the 7th we were in touch with the enemy's line on the Djalah, a river joining the Tigris 8 miles below Baghdad. On the 8th a crossing was attempted in the face of a withering fire, and as this manoeuvre was felt to be impracticable, a force under Lieut.-General Marshall was ferried across the Tigris to enable the enemy position with guns from the right bank of the river. During the night of the 8th/9th further attempts were made to ferry the river. Only one succeeded, and landed a party of 70 of the Royal North Lancashire on the further bank. For the next 22 hours, until the passage of the river was completely forced, the detachment held on gallantly in its isolated position, under constant close fire from the surrounding buildings, trenches and gardens. 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TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

GERMAN PEACE TERMS

DIFFERENT SETS IN CIRCULATION.

COMMON FEATURES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The latest German peace terms, which have been circulated amongst the Washington Diplomats for the past fortnight, are now published.

They are not regarded seriously, especially as different sets of terms have apparently been distributed, but a common feature of all of them is the suggestion that Germany is willing to restore Belgium and northern France if Great Britain delays the cost of the restoration by purchasing the German Colonies.

Other heads of the terms are the independence of Alsace and Lorraine, the restoration of Serbia and Rumania, Trieste to be a free port, disarmament and international police, and the freedom of the seas, with Great Britain controlling the Channel until a channel tunnel is built.

The chief motive of the publication of the terms is believed to be Germany's fear of the American war preparations, the vastness of which she now realises.

The phrase "Sink without trace" in Count Luxburg's telegram is giving zest to these preparations, and promises to rival the "scrap of paper" as emblematic of the German mind and methods.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

GERMAN "ATTRITION" ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Reuters' Correspondent at the front, telegraphing to-day, says that although we now seldom hear anything about attrition, this process is being employed against the enemy in a greater measure than ever. The soldiers who fought on the Somme last year are of the opinion that the principal difference between the Battle of the Somme and the present offensive is as follows:—

"We took a lot of prisoners on the Somme, but we did not kill so very many of the enemy; while in Flanders, we have taken comparatively few prisoners but are killing a great number of Boches."

In other words, attrition is going on apace, and the causes of this difference are not difficult to determine. The enemy, on the Somme, manoeuvred his trenches in mass to resist our attacks, and, as General von Arnim complained, the German soldiers frequently showed over-readiness to surrender. Moreover, they had the cover of a wonderful system of deep dugouts which protected them from our shell fire, but also proved to be traps when the British came over.

The conditions in Flanders are totally different. Instead of a mass resistance we get the defence in depth, aiming as far as possible at concealment and disconnected tactical points. Moreover, the Germans are now following their traditional policy of swift counter-attacks more vigorously than ever. The result, in view of our great artillery preponderance, is most costly.

The slowness of our advance is more than counter-balanced by the wastage of the enemy. Since July 31 we have gained practically the complete command of Westhoek Ridge, a most valuable observation position, obliging the Germans to withdraw their guns so far that the back areas of the Ypres salient, formerly veritable death traps, are now completely immune. More important still, we have thinned out Prince Rupprecht's reserves to a degree which must be causing the High Command the utmost anxiety. It is believed that the average German Division now consists of barely 12,000 men.

LOCAL FIGHTING ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured some prisoners during local fighting near Villaret and to the south-west of Hargicourt.

ENEMY BOMBS DUNKIRK REGION.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

A French communiqué states:—German aeroplanes, last night, dropped bombs in the region of Dunkirk. A hospital was bombed and fifteen women were wounded.

THE BALKANS.

RUSSO-FRENCH ADVANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—The Russians and the French have extended their advances in the region to the north-west of Lake Malick, occupying the villages of Grabovica and Premisti and the Cerova heights.

They captured 150 prisoners and three guns.

AMERICA AND SWEDEN.

WHAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IS EXPECTING.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.

The American Government is awaiting some indications as to how the Swedish Government regards the Buenos Aires disclosures.

The State Department is careful in insisting upon the distinction between the Swedish people and the Swedish Government, pointing out that it does not question the good faith and honesty of the former.

It is expected that Argentina will take prompt steps to secure an explanation from Sweden and will demand the recall of Count Laxburg.

The State Department denies that it regards the incident as a warlike act by Sweden, but it makes it clear that in the housing of shipments to Sweden, tangible evidence will be required that the goods will be utilised for Swedish and not German consumption.

Up to the present the word of the Swedish Government on this point has been held as sufficient guarantee.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.

President Wilson, who is cruising in the *May Flower*, is personally attending to the matter of Sweden's violation of neutrality. He ordered the yacht to enter Gloucester, where he conferred at length with Colonel House.

It is expected that Sweden will find it difficult to avoid a rupture of relations owing to President Wilson's well-known intolerance of deceit.

The German-American papers are most vexed at this fresh exposure of German diplomatic methods.

The *Herald* denounces the German diplomatic issues who are continually projecting themselves into publicity.

The *New York Staats Zeitung* describes Count Luxburg's advice to his Government as monstrous.

The *New York Evening Post* states that the question whether Sweden is a secret ally of Germany is serious, and must be answered immediately.

The *Globe* says that the United States would be glad to confine itself to action against the Swedish Government, but it cannot because the Swedish people are suffering, like the Germans, from the faults of their rulers.

SWEDISH GOVERNMENT'S EXPLANATION.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The Swedish Foreign Office has issued a statement to the effect that all it knows of the Buenos Aires affair is through the Press. The statement proceeds to explain the former practice and says that just after the out-break of war, the Swedish Government felt it ought to transmit telegrams from Germany to Kinchoa regarding the civil population, although Sweden had not then taken over the interests of any other Power there, while this year, the United States Minister at Stockholm demanded and obtained permission, in certain special cases, to transmit telegrams and letters to and from Turkey, although Sweden had not then taken over the United States' interests in Turkey.

In the summer of 1915, Great Britain said that the transmission of telegrams between Germany and the United States must cease and the Swedish Minister agreed, but he did not think this debarred the continued transmission of telegrams between other neutrals and Germany; hence Sweden continued as the intermediary of Argentina and Germany.

With regard to Mr. Lansing's disclosures, the statement points out that the Swedish Minister at Buenos Aires did not know the contents of the cipher.

The statement concludes:—Sweden's first duty must be to confirm the United States statement, next to get explanations from Germany, and if it is found that a misuse of the transmission facilities occurred, it must take measures to prevent a repetition. No application for the cessation of the transmission of messages between the Argentine and Germany has, up to the present, been made either by the United States or Great Britain.

The statement hints that any such application would have been acceded to.

ARGENTINE AND THE DISCLOSURES.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 11.

A Popular Patriotic Committee is organising a meeting to protest against the attitude of the Swedish and German Ministers. The latter is at present in the interior of Argentina and his exact whereabouts is not known. His statement that the Argentine Government promised not to permit Argentine steamers to go beyond La Palmas is officially denied. The Government accepted no German proposal on the subject of the navigation of Argentine ships.

NORWEGIAN NEWSPAPER'S COMMENT.

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 11.

The *Morgenbladet* deeply regrets Sweden's furtherance of U boat warfare against neutrals, even if unwittingly. The disclosures are likely to destroy Sweden's leadership of the Scandinavian alliance; moreover, they constitute a direct danger to Sweden's neutrality in which Denmark and Norway may be involved. The idea of an international conference, under Swedish chairmanship, is destroyed for evermore.

"NOTHING EXTRAORDINARY."

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 11.

With regard to Mr. Lansing's disclosures, the *Volkskrant* sees nothing extraordinary in the German action. The newspapers otherwise are silent.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

An Italian official message states:—We threw out the enemy, who gained a foothold in our advanced posts to the west of Lake Garda. We broke up an enemy attempt to attack the positions at the mouth of the Timavo, supporting the French.

We captured a trench in the Devoli Valley, in Albania.

THE FRENCH CABINET CRISIS.

PARIS, Sept. 11.

The Socialists are prepared to collaborate with M. Painlevé and it is believed that he will speedily succeed in forming a Cabinet.

M. Painlevé has agreed to form a non-party National Cabinet, throwing all the forces of the nation in a vigorous prosecution of the war.

ACTIVITY OF BRITISH NAVAL AIRCRAFT.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The Admiralty announces that the Naval aircraft operations have been restricted lately, owing to unfavourable weather, but one enemy machine has been shot down and another driven down out of control.

We bombed Houtzart aerodrome, and all our machines returned.

WRECK OF A STEAMER.

LORCA, MAQUERS, Sept. 11.

The steamer *City of Nagpur* is ashore on the Baal Shoals. She has parted amidships and the ends are 20 feet apart. The machinery and the boilers have dropped through her bottom. She is a hopeless wreck.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 11.

A decree limits the cotton acreage to one-third of the whole of the cultivable area in Egypt, to encourage cereal growing, leaving about 200,000 feddans under cotton cultivation.

THE AMERICAN WAR TAX BILL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.

The Senate has passed the War Tax Bill providing a levy of nearly \$2,400,000,000 as compared with \$1,800,000,000 as passed by the House of Representatives.

The bill now returns to the House of Representatives.

U.S. SENATE DISAPPROVES OF "CONSUMPTION TAXES."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.

The Senate, by 52 votes to 28, has struck out consumption taxes on tea, sugar and coffee, whereby \$26,000,000 would have been raised.

RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain-Expeller for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time, as the longer it is allowed to fester the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle to-day, apply it with a vigorous massage to the affected part, and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. The sale of Chamberlain's Pain-Expeller is increasing.

GREAT ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

A French communiqué states:—The was fairly great artillery activity on the Belgium sector, at Casemates plateau and on both banks of the Meuse.

THE MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The *Times* Manchester Correspondent says, it is anticipated that owing to the Government's restriction on the output of the cotton trade for three months, the operation of which began yesterday, the working of more than 50 per cent of spindles or 80 per cent of looms will be exceptional. There will be much displacement of labour and the number of women spinners is sure to be considerably reduced, as male labour is more efficient. Levies from employers allowed to work over 60 per cent of spindles and looms will be used to prevent distress among the unemployed workers.

THE UNWRITTEN LAW.

AN INTERESTING TRIAL AT THE OLD BAILEY.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

A most interesting trial, raising the question of the so-called "unwritten law," has ended at the Old Bailey to-day.

A wealthy jeweller, Lieutenant Douglas Malcolm, of the Field Artillery, was charged with the murder of a Russian named Anton Baumberg, who was engaged in the white slave traffic and was suspected of being a German spy and with whom Mrs. Malcolm was intimate while her husband was in France. Lieut. Malcolm, returning, thrashed and challenged Baumberg and finally shot him in the lodgings, and then surrendered himself to the police. Lieut. Malcolm warmly repudiated the implication that his wife had been unfaithful, but his wife made a full confession of unfaithfulness in the Coroner's Court.

The trial proved that Baumberg had a loaded revolver in his drawer. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

At the opening of the trial, the Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon, defending, shook hands with prisoner and Mr. R. D. Muir, prosecuting, admitted that the mere recital of the facts was helpful to the defence.

Sir John Simon did not appeal to the "unwritten law," but urged that Lieut. Malcolm acted in self-defence and to protect the honour of his wife.

The Judge, summing up, said that the "unwritten law" was opposed to the most elementary principles of British Justice. The husband had no legal property in the body of his wife nor was he entitled to murder or punish a man to whom she might choose to give herself.

The verdict of not guilty evoked an unprecedented demonstration in Court, in favour of the prisoner.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Silver is quoted at 49½. The Market is firm.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The death is announced of Rear-Admiral Horatio Nelson Dudding. [Rear-Admiral Dudding was on the retired list. He retired in 1905.]

THE ALLIES AND CHINA.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Reuters learns that in recognition of China's declaration of war against Germany, the Allies have agreed to allow China to impose an extra five per cent Customs duty, and to postpone payment of the Boxer indemnity for five years. China has now declared war on Austria-Hungary.

GERMAN FOREIGN SECRETARY AGAINST U-BOAT WAR.

In a character sketch of Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, recently appointed German Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the *Neues Convent*, of the Hague, says that von Kuehlmann has always been a vigorous opponent of ruthless submarine warfare. He is also, says the newspaper, a disciple of the policy of doing everything possible to avoid the further alienation of Great Britain, believing that after the war-relationship between Great Britain and Germany is necessary to the latter.

Dr. von Kuehlmann, the *Neues Convent* adds, is an anti-imperialist, and the newspaper expresses the opinion that in the Foreign Secretaryship he would do his utmost to bring about an understanding with England at the earliest possible time.

"It was all very well for the Secretary of State for the Treasury to announce that war expenditure at the end of 1915 had reached £1,000,000,000," says the *Financial Times*, "but now it amounts to 2,000,000,000 marks a month, and it is not possible to say how much more it will reach by the end of the year. These figures speak for themselves."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

HOW GENERAL KORNILOFF'S MOVE IS REGARDED.

Petrograd, Sept. 11.

A wireless report states:—The Executive of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers and Peasants' Delegates have despatched a message to the Army and Naval Committees declaring that General Korniloff is heading a military counter-revolution conspiracy, and that he has moved the troops towards Petrograd with the object of deposing the Provisional Government. His troops were deceived, believing that they were sent to crush a conspiracy of the Maximalists which was non-existent.

The Executive request the Army Committees to disobey the orders of General Korniloff and fellow-traitors, and carry out the demands of the Central Committee, and that the Provisional Government should explain to the soldiers, especially the wavering, the true meaning of General Korniloff's plot.

SWEDEN'S BREACH OF NEUTRALITY.

DUTCH COMMENT.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 11.

Dutch comment dwells upon the enormity of Count Laxburg's offence as harmonising with the record of German representatives abroad. It believes that the Allies are not inclined to hold the Swedish people responsible, that they will be satisfied with the punishment of the guilty, and states that adequate means are at present in the hands of the people by throwing out the present Government.

SWEDISH PRESS OPINION.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 11.

The *South Swedish* says that it is needless to emphasise the seriousness of the case, which is aggravated as obviously there were willing helpers in Stockholm. If the accusations are true, M. Loewen has hopelessly compromised the country's honour.

The *Conservative Dagbladet* is unrepentant, and sarcastically wishes Argentina to follow the majority of the South American States into an alliance with the Entente. It counter-charges by describing Mr. Lansing's method of exposure as gross and unfair insult.

THE FRENCH CABINET CRISIS.

PARIS, Sept. 11.

President Poincaré has invited M. Painlevé to form a Cabinet. M. Painlevé has reserved his reply.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN JAPAN FOR THE FRONT.

WILL BE GIVEN MONTH'S WARNING.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The following announcement with regard to the calling up of British subjects who have registered at the Consulates as willing to serve in the British military forces, if called upon, was received by the *Japan Advertiser* from the British Embassy in Tokyo:—

The British Ambassador has received a notification that the Army Council is at present unable to give any definite information as to the date on which persons whose names have been registered as being available for military service, may expect to be summoned to report for service; but the Council proposes to give each person so registered, one month's notice before he is called upon to join the colours, in order that he may have an opportunity to arrange his business and domestic affairs.

The above notification, assuring a month's warning to all volunteers, will naturally not curtail the somewhat longer period of warning which, in the case of certain persons, were made a condition of registration.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R).

REPORT SHEETS.

Before returning Report Sheets to Staff Inspectors/Patrols, Inspectors concerned will see that the patrols for four weeks following date of report are inserted in the space provided.

PROVIDENCE CONCERTS.

The first of its Season's Concerts will take place in the Public Gardens at 9 p.m. on Saturday, September 22nd. The Orchestra will attend.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA.

Friday, Sept. 14th.—Band Practice is cancelled.

Monday, Sept. 17th.—Orchestra Practice is cancelled.

Tuesday, Sept. 18th.—Band Practice is cancelled.

Friday, Sept. 21st.—Orchestra Practice is cancelled.

Band Practice for this date is cancelled.

Inspector Sofford, having returned from leave, resumes command of No. 2 Platoon.

P.C. 775 (Baskill) is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

Bandman, 650 H.M. Remedios is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

By Order.

T. F. Hough.

A.P.R.

REMEMBER THE NAME.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY is the best known and most reliable remedy for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, and all other respiratory troubles. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that is guaranteed to cure. It is the only one that is guaranteed to cure. It is the only one that is guaranteed to cure.

AWAY IN THE LEAD AND STILL GAINING.

BORATED LAVENDER BATH AMMONIA

EXPRESSLY PREPARED FOR TOILET USE.

ANTISEPTIC CLEANSING

This new preparation will be found to combine the germicidal properties of the French Toilet Waters with the cleansing power of Ammonia.

DELICATELY PERFUMED WITH THE SWEET OIL OF MITCHEAM

LAVENDER the bath has a new charm. The addition of antiseptics REMOVES SKIN IMPURITIES and frees the bath from the distressing skin troubles so prevalent in tropical climates.

50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.

Queen's Dispensary

(HARPER & CO.)

Tel. 492. 31, Queen's Road Central.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE

EXCLUSIVE TAILORS

IN THE COLONY.

DISS. Bros

1, WYNDHAM ST.

OPPOSITE THE

RAILWAY STATION.

TO THE ARCHITECT AND TO THE ENGINEER.

"An ounce of demonstration is worth a pound of theory."

WE DEMONSTRATE WITH

"MALTHOID"

and we invite the Profession and others interested not only to witness our demonstrations, but to bear witness that the results justify the claims made both as to material and methods of roof construction.

SPREAD! CLEAN! WATERPROOF! MALTHOID! LAST! SAFE! GREENPROOF!

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG.

DRESS IN PARIS.

SOME PASSING CAPRICES.

Though many have left Paris for the rest of the summer, writes a correspondent of *The Times* one sees a great number of people in the resorts where tea-drinkers assemble. Among the foreigners the American note dominates, for many American women, as well as men, have come over with the Red Cross and other charitable societies. They wear pretty clothes, and a general air of energy and independence. They buy the latest styles and adopt all sorts of passing fashions.

A passing caprice of severe aspect is a hunting stock worn with a sailor hat, a tailor-made and high boots. Sometimes the severity is modified by ear-rings or single ones, sharp points and wide angles, in her heart, the Frenchwoman dislikes masculine attire. There is also the yachting costume. A girl in a navy blue sailor suit, with loose coat and broad sailor collar trimmed with white braid, and white knail on the skirt also, will have a white felt hat, with a plain roll collar. Neither costume is particularly suitable for town, but the times are tolerant. A contrast is a pale grey embroidered in heliotrope, with a wide brimmed black tulle hat trimmed with silver, pearls, and suede gloves, and shoes to match the dress. But for the incongruity of fur on the shoulders the effect is becoming. More striking may be a black Liberty with purple peau de soie, a river of purple beads round the neck and flowing down the straight lines of the dress; an engloved hand with a single ring with onyx, and purple studs and a black velvet toque in the beret fashion.

None of these things expresses the best French taste, which is simple and yet inimitable. Black and white are the two shades which all but the youngest have to wear, and they look well in simple black Liberty with collar of flesh-tinted crepe, a plain black velvet toque trimmed with a sharp tall quill, or with many. One shape may have its entire crown made of quills and many toques are saved from dullness by a single sharp thing, such as millinery, but some good millinery shows angles, and is yet becoming. The drooping tulle hat, trimmed with great ribbons, cabage roses may have charm, and the all velvet toque may be self-sufficient, but silk, tulle, satin, and all rather hard materials seem to need a quill, a feather, or a wing, to make them a success. Fur hats are getting too popular. In July 14 they were so much worn by the holiday makers that for the exclusive world they are now doomed.

Another passing fashion is a clinging with a ring to keep it shut. It is an enlarged ring, purged of the old type and bag it holds much without looking over full, but its great recommendation is that it does not feather, which the silverettes should disappear from dress wherever it is possible, and should be only found in boots, and not extravagantly there. (Both protect the ankles and cloth slippers can be worn indoors. If only one could be sure of getting good leather in boots and shoes no one would mind the present high price; but to pay two or three pounds for a really-made pair of shoes of flimsy leather which will not stand the first wetting is an annoyance. But it happens constantly and there is no redress. Economy lies in doing without as much as possible.

More annexations: This time the German victim is Joan of Arc. Yes, the Germans are actually claiming the patron saint of France as a fellow-countrywoman. They have acquired large quantities of statues and images of the Maid in the French towns, which they will occupy. In one case, at least, they ordered a manufacturer to make duplicates of his casts.

The Frenchman was astonished, and asked the reason of this devotion. "Oh," Joan of Arc is not French, since she was a Lorraine, and Lorraine is German. Certainly, she prayed to heaven for the success of our arms, for they are directed against her mortal enemies: the French, who delivered her up, and the English, who burned her."

GERMANS "ANNEX" JOAN OF ARC.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

THIS remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, croup and whooping cough. It has been a favorite with the mothers of young children for almost forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ORDERS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

PARADES.

THURSDAY, 14th Sept.:

5.30 p.m. Left Half Company (Gun numbers other than specialists) at Belcher's Battery.

FRIDAY, 15th Sept.:

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company (Gun numbers as detailed) at Belcher's Battery.

5.30 p.m. Right Half Company (Layers and Setters' class only) at Belcher's Battery.

Left Half Company (Layers and Setters only) at Belcher's Battery.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES.

THURSDAY, 14th Sept.:

7.10 a.m. Machine Gun Section (members of the Corps formerly in Scouts Company M. G. Detachment) at D. C. Headquarters.

5.00 p.m. Members of the Corps formerly in No. 3 Platoon "A" Coy. H. K. V. R. at Kennedy Road Range under Lieut. J. Owen Hughes, T. E. T. (Grouping). Dress, Drill Order without rifles.

5.15 p.m. Signalling Section (members of the Corps formerly in Signalling Section H. K. V. R.) at Defence Corps Headquarters. Privates, Gunners, Mattingley and Wilson will parade at 5.30 p.m. Dress, Clean Fatigue.

FRIDAY, 15th Sept.:

5 p.m. Members of the Corps formerly in No. 3 Platoon "A" Coy. H. K. V. R. at Kennedy Road Range under Lieut. J. Owen Hughes, T. E. T. (Grouping). Dress, Drill Order without rifles.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units formerly in H. K. V. R. at Kennedy Road Range under Lieut. J. Owen Hughes, T. E. T. (Grouping). Dress, Drill Order without rifles.

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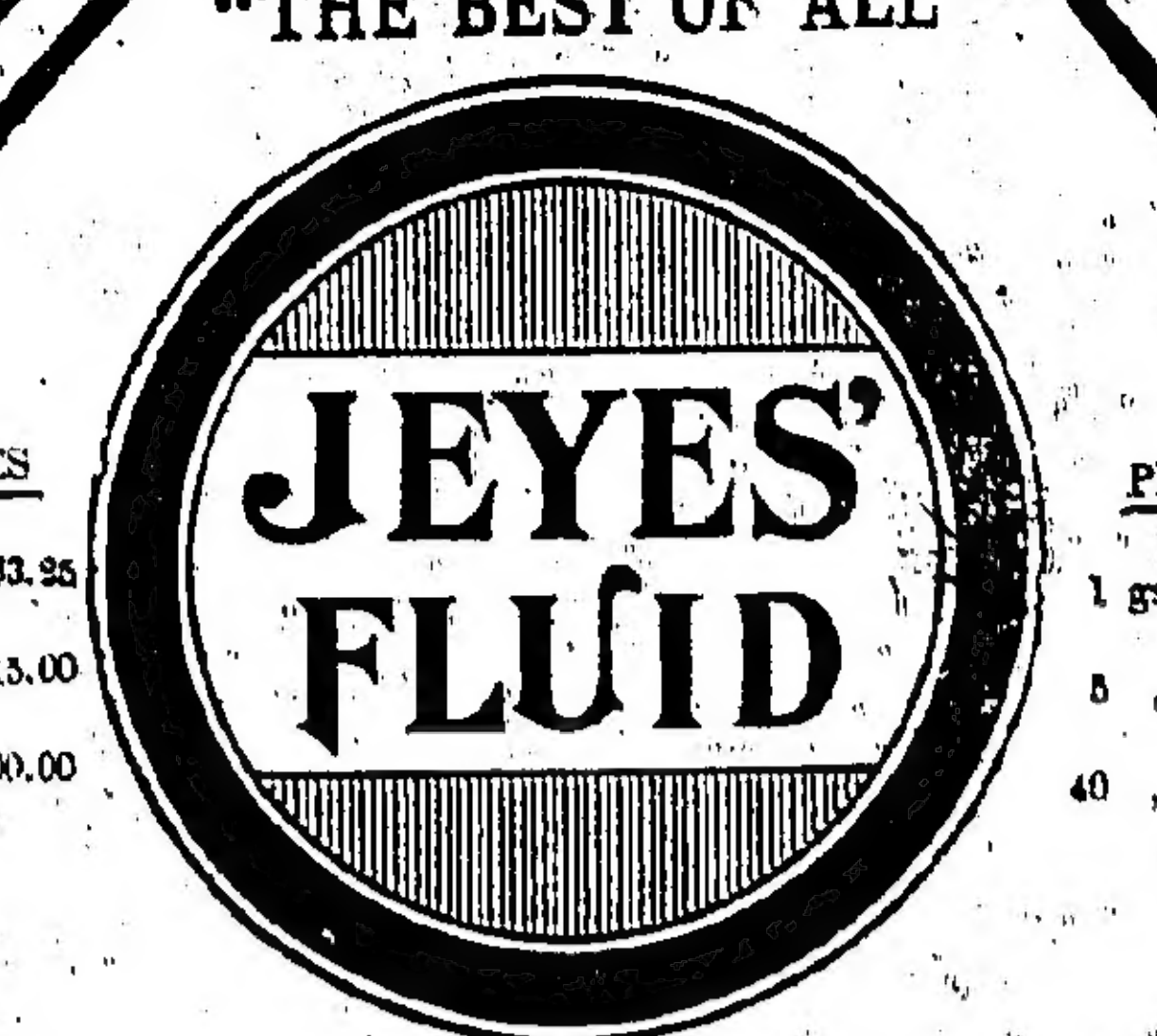
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"THE BEST OF ALL"



JEYES' FLUID

PRICES: 1 gal. \$3.25, 5 gal. \$15.00, 40 gal. \$100.00

ALEX. ROSS & Co. (Sole Agents)
4, DES VERTS ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

PATELL & CO.
ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS,
SILK MERCHANTS,
COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in
NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.
Branches in:
CANTON,
SHANGHAI,
YOKOHAMA,
BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for all Constipations, Indigestions, Biliousness, Headaches, Neuralgias, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, etc. It is a powerful laxative and purgative, and is the only medicine that can be taken without any danger to the health.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNER BEEF
AND
CORNER PORK.

Put up in Kegs and Barrels
FOR
EXPORT OF STEAMERS USE.

SILIMPON (SEBASTIAN)
COAL

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COAL HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL (mined in Bankers at SEBASTIAN) or SANDAKAN (Brisbane North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favorably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBASTIAN or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebastien Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibeko Bay (Sebastien Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.
Agents Coal Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
CHRONIC DIARRHOEA
THERAPION No. 2
CHRONIC DIARRHOEA
THERAPION No. 3
CHRONIC DIARRHOEA

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA
A 12 year subject to attacks of diarrhoea. I keep absolutely quiet for a few days, rest in bed if possible, be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhoea that physicians have failed on, and it will cure you. For sale to all Chemists and Druggists.

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TYPHOON SIGNALS.

New Local and Non-Local Storm Signal Codes were introduced at Hongkong on 1st July, 1917, in place of the old Local Code, and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the Non-Local Signals. The new Local Code is given below:—

DAY SIGNALS.

1—Red cone, point upward, will mean a typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.

2—Black cone, point upward—Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).

3—Black cone, point downward—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).

4—Black drum—Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).

5—Black ball—Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).

6—Two black cones, top one point down, bottom one point up—Gale expected to increase.

7—Black cross—Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over. The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chi-ko, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemien.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same signification as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a black signal has been displayed it will mean that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour, a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Cap Rock, Wai-lan, Stanley, Aberdeen, San Ki Wan, Sai Kung, She Tan Kok, Tai Po to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean velocity by Dines Anemometer), and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 3 to 6 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Cap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity, and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a local typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

In the new Non-Local Code, the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

September 11th, 10h. 30m. — Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports and Manila:—Typhoon in Lat. 19° N. Long. 120° E. moving W.N.W. at 13 to 20 m.p.h.

September 11th, 10h. 45m. — Orders given to display Local Signal No. 1 (A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours).

September 12th, 11h. 10m. — Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports and Manila:—Typhoon in Lat. 20° N. Long. 118° E. moving N.W. at 8 to 12 m.p.h.

September 12th, 12h. 20m. — Pressure has increased quickly at Aparri and slightly over the rest of the Philippines; it has decreased at all other stations, especially over N. Japan. The anticyclone has weakened and is now central to the S.E. of Japan; the continental anticyclone has not developed. The northern typhoon still exists as a depression in the Sea of Japan; the southern typhoon entered the China Sea at about noon yesterday; at 6 a.m. this morning it was situated in Lat. 20° N. Long. 118° E., approximately moving N.W.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 72.91 inches, against an average of 69.92 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 13th September:—

1.—Hongkong to Cap Rock: S. to W. winds, fresh, probably increasing to a gale; fair at first, cloudy, rainy and squally later.

2.—Formosa Channel: Cyclonic gales.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamcocks: The same as No. 2.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

WEATHER REPORT.

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